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14. Supplementary Notes

Coinvestigators send separate reports.

15. Abstract

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Due to good weather-conditions in the southern part of Norway the underflight plans has gone according to plans. Several good Landsat imagery has been received. It seems to be possible to locate areas with a thick snow-cover.

(E75-10405) HYDROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN NORWAY Quarterly Report, 1 Apr. - Aug. 1975 (Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity) 5 p HC \$3.25 CSCL 05B

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## II Techniques

Up to this date (August 1.) 46 images have been received of all bands as 70 mm negative film from Landsat II through Sioux Falls. The imagery have a very high quality, and show a lot more detail than we have seen before. A computer listing has been prepared and will be kept up to date covering all imagery available of Norway.

A first cloud-free image has been obtained of the mountain-plateau Hardangervidda (2024 - 10034) as early as Fabruary. Hardangervidda is the catchmentarea for the largest hydroelectric power plants in southern Norway and a considerable economic interest is involved in predicting runoff from snow-melt. Work has started with map-overlays and all measured snow-depths and snow-line measurements will be plotted on the maps.

## III Accomplishments

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(1) Up to this date (August 1.) only four images has been received that will be used for the test areas.

Image 2024 - 10034 has shown an area of Hardangervidda where the snow-cover is clearly different from the rest of the mountain-area. This is very interesting as the area where heavy snowcover is reported. If this is correct it will be possible to get information of snowdepth from the imagery.

- (2) The finding reported under (1) has not been verified by later Landsat-imagery or ground-surveys yet. We have been notified by NASA that such imagery will ve available at a later data. Ground-surveys are available, but has not yet been compiled.
- (3) We have been very lucky with weather-conditions on all satellite-passings this spring. The planned ground-surveys have therefore been performed successfully according to plans.

## IV Significant Results

At this early stage of the work it seems possible to take out areas with extremely thick snow-cover (without use of complicated analysis-equipment) directly visualy

from paper-prints.

If this is verified from ground-surveys and experience from later years, it will according to operations personell be a very valuable new tool for water-management in areas with the same landforms.

This spesific information can today not be collected by aerial phothography. Only point measurements can be made by ground personell, but we have up to this date been a little hesitant to extend such measurement to greater areas because so many uncertainties are involved.

The method of measuring the reduction in natural gammaradiation corrolated with snow-water equivalent has been used on an operational basis on the Hardangervidda plateau. Theese conventional methods will now be a valuable compliment to use of satellite imagery.

### V. Publications

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A serie of articles has been published in newspapers and non technical publications about remote sensing. Radio and TV in Norway has also had a good coverage - but it is a lon, to make the new ideas of remote sensing from satellite known to the public. The pressing to get a receiving station for Landsat imagery in Tromsö in nothern Norway.

Inhouse a report has been made where we have shown what can be done on vegetation mapping with Landsat imagery and a computer. A map was prepared from a printout from LARSY at Purdue of a reindeer grasing-area in nothern Norway. Maps of this type has to be prepared for applications for permission to construct new dams and power plants. Cround crews will check the results in the field.

Several talks have been given, specially one at a convention of owners of hydroelectric power plants. The new ideas aroused great interest.

## VI. No problems

# VII. Data Quality and Delivery

Quality and delivery is satisfactory. Some of the negative films (70 mm) are too

dark, especially those including snow-covered areas. There is also a variation in the sharpness in the films. Some are pinpoint sharp while others are not reproduced so sharp. Judging from the sharpness of the text it seems that the reproduction equipment is not always adjusted as well as it is possible.

This was also a problem with imagery from Landsat I. Delivery-time is 2 - 3 months. The small films are shipped from Sioux Falls in big heavy envelopes with thick cardboard. The postage for such shipments is considerable, and it should be considered if this material could be shipped in a more practicle way and save on postage.

#### VIII. Recommendations

It would be valuable to get an idea of how much coverage we can expect this fall from Landsat II if weather-conditions are favorable. This would make it much simpler to plan work by ground crews. Of course we understand that technical difficulties may change the plans.

## IX. Conclusions

It is too early to draw any definite conclusions, but it is sure that Landsat has filled all our expectations and we can see many new fields where this new tool will be valuable.

Oslo, August 25, 1975

Helge Ödegaard

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